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15  
16 \**Pro hac vice* application to follow

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18 (Additional Counsel on Signature Page)

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

25 PRASHMI KHANNA, FABIOLA  
26 CHAPMAN, TINA MARIE  
27 BARRALES, TIFFANY LARRY,  
28 and ALYNA SMITH, and on behalf  
of themselves and all others similarly  
situated,

Case No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs,

v.

NUNA BABY ESSENTIALS, INC.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Defendant.

1 Plaintiffs Prashmi Khanna, Fabiola Chapman, Tina Marie Barrales, Tiffany  
 2 Larry, and Alyna Smith, (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all  
 3 others similarly situated, brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant Nuna  
 4 Baby Essentials, Inc. (“Nuna” or “Defendant”) and alleges the following based on  
 5 personal knowledge as to themselves and as to all other matters, upon information and  
 6 belief, including the investigation conducted by their attorneys.

7 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

8 1. Nuna designs, manufactures, and sells defective car seats—the Nuna  
 9 “Rava” product line of convertible car seats—that it knows are unsafe for the children  
 10 who use them. The “Rava” brand includes multiple models, all of which are defective  
 11 and unsafe (collectively, the “Products” or the “Car Seats”).<sup>1</sup>

12 2. The Products are marketed as “convertible” car seats that are designed to  
 13 hold, secure, and protect children of all ages and sizes. As the child grows, the Product  
 14 can be converted to ensure that it can still seat and safely secure the child. For example,  
 15 the Product is designed to function as a rear-facing car seat for infants and children  
 16 between 5-50 pounds, but can be converted to a forward-facing car seat for children at  
 17 least 2 years old, between 30-65 pounds. As children continue to grow, the car seat can  
 18 be extended to safely secure children up to 65 pounds.<sup>2</sup>

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 22 <sup>1</sup> The “Rava” product line includes 23 substantially similar models: CS-50-001 Caviar,  
 23 CS-50-002 Indigo, CS-50-003 Berry, CS-50-004 Blackberry, CS-50-005 Slate,  
 24 CS05101CHC Charcoal, CS05103CVR Caviar, CS05103FRT Frost, CS05103GRN  
 25 Granite, CS05103LAK Lake, CS05103OXF Oxford, CS05103ROS ROSE,  
 26 CS05115DDC Droplet Dot Collection, CS05105BAC Broken Arrow Caviar,  
 27 CS05106BRS Brushstroke, CS05107RFD Refined, CS05109RVT Riveted,  
 CS05110LGN Lagoon, CS05110EDG Edgehill, CS05111OCN Ocean, CS05114CRD  
 Curated, CS05104THR Threaded, and CS05101HCV Verona. See  
<https://nunababy.com/recalls-raval> (“Recall Notice”), (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

28 <sup>2</sup> [https://nunababy.com/usa/rava-convertible-car-seat?color\\_ref=16720](https://nunababy.com/usa/rava-convertible-car-seat?color_ref=16720) (last accessed  
 Feb. 5, 2025).

1       3. On its website, Nuna advertises the Product as a “[f]an-favorite for  
 2 security, ease-of-use, longevity and sleek design.”<sup>3</sup> The Products, like other car seats,  
 3 are designed and manufactured to provide safe and secure transport for children riding  
 4 in a vehicle. The Product provides protection through a five-point harness system that,  
 5 when tightened, is designed to remain securely in place until the front release button is  
 6 pressed and the harness straps are loosened simultaneously. The harness system is  
 7 intended to (and marketed as) remain secure throughout the ride, and especially during  
 8 a crash.<sup>4</sup> This, however, is not the case, making the Products unsafe and unsuitable for  
 9 their marketed and intended purpose of providing safe transport for children.

10      4. By design, the Products’ front harness adjuster button is uncovered, and  
 11 is prone to being covered with debris. Should debris come into contact with the front  
 12 harness adjuster button, it can impede the mechanism from properly clamping on the  
 13 harness strap (the “Defect”).<sup>5</sup> This Defect causes the harness not to properly and  
 14 securely tighten (or remain tight) or to loosen altogether, which in turn “[cannot]  
 15 properly restrain the occupant, increasing the risk of injury in a crash.”<sup>6</sup>

16      5. Not only is it critical that children and infants are secure in their harness,  
 17 especially in the event of a crash, but children are “not known for their neatness”: the  
 18 presence of sand, dirt, crumbs, slick substances, or other debris on the surface of the  
 19 Car Seat may cause the Defect to manifest, preventing the locking mechanism from  
 20 functioning properly and allowing the harness to loosen—or, simply put, causing the  
 21 Car Seat to fail to provide any protection whatsoever.<sup>7</sup>

22      6. Nuna makes these representations because it knows that the consumers—  
 23 that is, parents and caregivers—are willing to pay more for high-quality and safe baby

25      <sup>3</sup> *Id.*

26      <sup>4</sup> *See id.*

27      <sup>5</sup> <https://www.nbcnews.com/business/recall/nuna-baby-essentials-recalls-600000-rava-car-seats-due-harness-issue-rcna184990> (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

28      <sup>6</sup> *Id.*

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

1 products.<sup>8</sup> No reasonable consumer would purchase a premium, more expensive car  
 2 seat to transport children that has or could develop a serious safety defect that could  
 3 harm their child.

4       7. Unfortunately, all consumers who purchased the Products received a  
 5 defective, unsafe, and unusable car seat. It suffers from a significant product safety  
 6 Defect and is also subject to a major national recall.

7       8. In other words, Nuna has placed the Products on the market based in part  
 8 on the premise of “security,” when it fails entirely to secure children in an environment  
 9 that, as a manufacturer of children’s seats, is guaranteed to occur: the presence of loose  
 10 debris or slickness around young children.

11       9. The Defect is confirmed by Nuna’s voluntary recall of the Products on  
 12 December 20, 2024 (the “Recall”).<sup>9</sup> Sample images of the Products are included below:



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 24       <sup>8</sup> [https://www.beautypackaging.com/contents/view\\_breaking-news/2023-10-17/baby-care-market-projected-to-flourish/](https://www.beautypackaging.com/contents/view_breaking-news/2023-10-17/baby-care-market-projected-to-flourish/)

25       <sup>9</sup> *Id.*

26       <sup>10</sup> *Rava Voluntary Recall*, [nunababy.com](http://nunababy.com), <https://nunababy.com/usa/recalls-raval>  
 (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

27       <sup>11</sup> *NUNA Rava Convertible Car Seat – Granite*, [dearbornbaby.com](http://dearbornbaby.com),  
 28 <https://www.dearbornbaby.com/products/nuna-rava-convertible-car-seat-granite> (last  
 accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

1       10. As part of the Recall, Nuna began to send notice to consumers on January  
 2 15, 2025, pursuant to National Highway Transportation Safety Administration  
 3 (“NHTSA”) requirements. A copy of this notice is attached as Exhibit A, which  
 4 references the Recall as “NHTSA Recall No. 24C002.” Notably, not all consumers  
 5 have received this notice yet. Further, it is unclear how Nuna intends to send this notice  
 6 to consumers, or whether Nuna can even ensure that all purchasers of the Product  
 7 receive notice of the Recall at all. Given this, it is unclear if a majority of Product  
 8 purchasers have learned—or even can learn—about the dangers of continued use of the  
 9 Car Seats, or of the inherent and significant safety risks associated with continued use  
 10 of the Car Seats.

11       11. In this notice, Nuna recognizes that the Defect impacts the safety of the  
 12 Product and, when manifested, can cause the harness to loosen, which causes it to “not  
 13 properly restrain the child, increasing the risk of injury in a crash.”<sup>12</sup>

14       12. Indeed, Nuna explains that “[i]f the harness lengthens while [testing to  
 15 determine if the Defect has manifested], STOP using the seat . . . immediately.”<sup>13</sup> Nuna  
 16 itself warns consumers not to use the Products when the Defect manifests—which,  
 17 given the common circumstances giving rise to manifestation, likely occurs often—but  
 18 fails to provide a meaningful remedy to address this or provide monetary  
 19 reimbursement.

20       13. However, this Recall is wholly inadequate. Rather than actually recalling  
 21 this unsafe product, Nuna instead only offers to provide parents with instructions on  
 22 how to slightly modify their existing Product—by providing only a new seat pad,  
 23 cleaning kit, and care instructions.<sup>14</sup> Aside from the inadequacy of these slight  
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27       <sup>12</sup> Exhibit A, at 1.

28       <sup>13</sup> *Id.* at 2.

<sup>14</sup> <https://nunababy.com/recalls-rava1> (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

1 modifications, this Recall only further diminishes the value of Nuna's so-called  
 2 "luxurious" car seats.<sup>15</sup>

3       14. Worse, the Recall still requires consumers to *request* remediation—which  
 4 they must install themselves, as laypersons with no knowledge of the design of car  
 5 seats.

6       15. If a consumer has experienced a manifestation of the Defect—that is, the  
 7 harness on their Car Seat is not operating properly and unintendedly loosens—Nuna  
 8 requires that consumers provide further proof of that fact. In other words, even when  
 9 consumers are directly impacted by the Defect and the associated, serious safety  
 10 risks—including potentially risking harm to a child during a crash—Nuna, through this  
 11 Recall, leaves itself the option to review whether it will choose to provide further  
 12 meaningful repair or replacement of the Car Seat. Put differently, Nuna can choose to  
 13 deny *actual* remediation of the Defect, whether through more meaningful repair or  
 14 replacement of the Car Seat. This makes the Recall *illusory* and wholly inadequate.

15       16. Additionally, the Recall does not include a recall of the entire Product,  
 16 only certain aspects of it, which Nuna advises parents to replace. The Recall provides  
 17 concerned parents with no monetary remedy because they purchased a dangerously  
 18 defective and misrepresented Product at the premium average retail price of \$399.99.

19       17. The Recall is inadequate because it relies on consumers, as laypersons  
 20 with no expertise or knowledge of the design of car seats, to sufficiently modify the  
 21 Car Seats in a manner that makes the safe—if that is even possible. Indeed, where  
 22 Nuna, a designer and manufacturer of Car Seats and child safety products, failed to  
 23 make the Products safe, Nuna now refuses to correct the Defect itself but instead passes  
 24 that responsibility onto laypersons. Nuna uses this Recall as a way to shirk its  
 25 responsibilities of actually remediating the Defect, potentially as a cost-saving

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<sup>15</sup> <https://nunababy.com/usa> (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

1 measure, while claiming that the Car Seats—which contained a Defect so serious it  
 2 required a safety recall—can be made safe by mere cleaning and slight modification.

3       18. Moreover, Nuna’s Recall is wholly inadequate for additional reasons—  
 4 namely, that many (if not most) of the owners of the Product have not even yet received  
 5 notice of the Recall. For example, Plaintiffs recount that they have not yet received  
 6 official notice from Nuna about the Recall, only learning of the Recall through third  
 7 parties.

8       19. Worse, even when certain Plaintiffs reached out to Nuna to inquire about  
 9 the Recall and how they could receive the modifications and cleaning kit along with  
 10 instructions on how to remedy the Defect (to the extent such a dangerous Defect could  
 11 be remedied in such a manner through a layperson’s modifications), they were told that  
 12 Nuna *was not yet even prepared to send out the modification and cleaning kits* so  
 13 Product owners could begin attempting to address the dangerous Defect that, in the  
 14 meantime, continued to put their children at risk.

15       20. In its January 15, 2025 NHTA Recall notice, Nuna admits that it is still  
 16 “currently developing a free remedy kit,” that is not even available yet. Thus, even if  
 17 the “remedy kit” developed by Nuna were to address the Defect—which Plaintiffs do  
 18 not believe can possibly make safe the defective Product—that “remedy” is not even  
 19 available yet, and there is no indication of when it will be available.<sup>16</sup>

20       21. Indeed, when one Plaintiff—whose Car Seat was still *under warranty*—  
 21 discovered the Recall (through a third party) and reached out to Nuna regarding the  
 22 recall, Nuna did not offer to provide a repair or replacement under the warranty.  
 23 Instead, Nuna merely provided the Plaintiff with information about the Recall,  
 24 suggested she visit the Recall website, suggesting that she could request a seat pad,  
 25 headrest, and cleaning kit, but ultimately Nuna left open the possibility that it could

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27       28<sup>16</sup> Exhibit A, at 1; *see also* <https://nunababy.com/recalls-raval> (last accessed Feb. 5,  
 2025) (explaining that, at some unspecified point in the future, Nuna “will notify  
 owners when the seat pad and cleaning kit are available”).

choose to deny providing further remediation through more substantial repair of the Defect or replacement of the Car Seat.

22. Plaintiffs and Class Members are forced to either continue using a Product that Nuna admits is unsafe and poses a serious risk of injury to children using the Product—and which Nuna warns should *not* be used in the interim—or else to purchase a separate car seat to protect their children, thereby incurring further damages as a result of Nuna’s conduct.

23. Thus, even by Nuna’s own admission, no actual remedy exists pursuant to this Recall. By Nuna’s admission, this Recall is inadequate. But regardless, the proposed remedy—merely providing a “cleaning kit” cannot and will not address the underlying Defect. Accordingly, the Recall is inadequate by any measure.

24. Without a real remedy available to them by Nuna, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and Class Members, seek damages and all other relief available under law and equity from Defendant, including punitive damages for its appalling and unconscionable misconduct. Plaintiffs also seek classwide injunctive relief, including a state-of-the-art notice program for the wide dissemination of a factually accurate recall notice for the Products.

## PARTIES

## **Plaintiffs**

25. Plaintiff Prashmi Khanna is a California citizen and resident of Menlo Park, California, in San Mateo County.

26. Plaintiff Fabiola Chapman is a California citizen and resident of Redding, California, in Shasta County.

27. Plaintiff Tina Marie Barrales is a California citizen and resident residing in Huntington Park, California, in Los Angeles County.

28. Plaintiff Tiffany Larry is a California citizen and resident of Palmdale, California, in Los Angeles County.

1       29. Plaintiff Alyna Smith is a California citizen and resident of Carson,  
 2 California, in Los Angeles County.

3 **Defendant**

4       30. Defendant Nuna Baby Essentials, Inc. is a Pennsylvania corporation  
 5 whose principal place of business is 70 Thousand Oaks Blvd, Morgantown,  
 6 Pennsylvania 19543. Thus, for jurisdictional purposes, Defendant is a citizen of the  
 7 State of Pennsylvania.

8       31. Nuna Baby Essentials, Inc. designs, manufactures, distributes, markets,  
 9 advertises, labels, and sells products for babies to consumers throughout the United  
 10 States, including in California.

11                   **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12       32. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28  
 13 U.S.C. § 1332 of the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”) because: (1) there  
 14 are 100 or more putative Class Members; (2) the aggregate amount in controversy  
 15 exceeds \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs; and (3) there is diversity  
 16 because Plaintiff Barrales and Defendant are citizens of different states.

17       33. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Defendant’s state law  
 18 claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337.

19       34. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Plaintiff because Plaintiff  
 20 purchased the product in this State and within this District and paid a substantial  
 21 amount for the product in this District.

22       35. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1331, venue is proper in this District  
 23 because a substantial part of the conduct giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in  
 24 this District, Defendant regularly transacts business in this District, and Defendant has  
 25 intentionally availed themselves of the laws and markets within this District.

26                   **DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT**

27       36. Pursuant to Local Rules 3-2(c) and 3-2(d), assignment of this Action to  
 28 the San Francisco Division or the Oakland Division is proper because a substantial part

1 of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff Khanna's claims occurred in San  
 2 Mateo County.

### **COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### **Nuna Is an Industry Leader in the Premium Baby Products Market**

5 Nuna is a consumer goods company founded in 2007 specializing in baby  
 6 products.<sup>17</sup>

7 Nuna markets itself as a “global brand . . . inspired by the ingenuity of  
 8 Dutch design.”<sup>18</sup>

9 Nuna states that it knows parents “need high-performance baby gear that’s  
 10 in it for the long haul.”

11 Beyond Nuna’s representations of the quality of its gear, consumers  
 12 expect Nuna’s products—and, in particular, the Rava product line—to be higher  
 13 performance, longer lasting and “high-performance,” because they are at a premium  
 14 price point. As one review noted about the Rava Products, they were “super  
 15 expensive.”<sup>19</sup>

16 Baby Gear Lab, in that same review, lists the Nuna Rava at \$650 – almost  
 17 double the price of the next of its listed “similar products.”<sup>20</sup>

18 As a mark of its success in this business model, at least one site places  
 19 Nuna’s annual revenue at \$43.9M.<sup>21</sup>

20 But Nuna commands this expensive price point because of its perception  
 21 among new parents and within the industry: that its car seats, including the Products at  
 22 issue, are high quality, long lasting, and—above all else—very safe.

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 24 <sup>17</sup> <https://www.linkedin.com/company/nunababy/> (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

25 <sup>18</sup> <https://nunababy.com/usa/about> (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

26 <sup>19</sup> <https://www.babygearlab.com/reviews/vehicle-safety/convertible-car-seat/nuna-rava> (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

27 <sup>20</sup> <https://www.babygearlab.com/reviews/vehicle-safety/convertible-car-seat/nuna-rava> (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

28 <sup>21</sup> [https://growjo.com/company/NUNA\\_International](https://growjo.com/company/NUNA_International) (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

1 **Nuna Marketed the Rava Car Seat with a Focus on “Safety” Because Parents**  
 2 **Want That for Their Children**

3       44. The Rava—the Product at issue—is touted on Nuna’s website with certain  
 4 features, including that it is a “fan-favorite for security, ease-of-use, longevity and sleek  
 5 design,” and that there is a “no-rethread harness mak[ing] it easy to adjust for comfort  
 6 and growth.”<sup>22</sup>

7       45. Safety and “peace of mind” are the leading representations about the  
 8 Rava:

9           It’s an uncomplicated convertible car seat that becomes a  
 10 reliable anchor to your child’s car-riding adventures and your  
 11 parental peace of mind. As you watch them discovery the  
 12 world from the back seat, you can trust in its unwavering  
 13 security and focus on the memories that make the trip  
 14 worthwhile.<sup>23</sup>

15       46. This representation echoes points Nuna makes about its products  
 16 generally:

17           Our baby gear is extensively tested before it leaves the  
 18 factory. We use advanced equipment and testing methods,  
 19 going above and beyond what’s required. To ensure  
 20 compliance with safety standards, we regularly have our gear  
 21 tested at accredited, independent labs.<sup>24</sup>

22       47. This is materially important to Plaintiffs and reasonable consumers  
 23 because millions of parents and caregivers know that car seats, such as the Products at  
 24 issue in this litigation, are essential to the safety of children while driving, especially  
 25 in the event of a crash.

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26       <sup>22</sup> [https://nunababy.com/usa/rava-convertible-car-seat?color\\_ref=16835](https://nunababy.com/usa/rava-convertible-car-seat?color_ref=16835) (last accessed  
 27 Feb. 5, 2025).

28       <sup>23</sup> *Id.*

29       <sup>24</sup> *Id.*

1 All models of the Products are substantially similar in form and function—and  
2 therefore, suffer from the same Defect, which prompted Nuna’s recall (albeit  
3 inadequate) and this litigation. Moreover, all Products contain substantially similar  
4 deceptive safety claims made by Nuna on the Products’ packaging and website.

5 **Nuna’s Rava Is Dangerous under Normal and Foreseeable Conditions.**

6 48. On December 20, 2024, Nuna instituted a “voluntary recall” for certain  
7 Rava products manufactured between July 16, 2016 and October 25, 2023.<sup>25</sup>

8 49. This Recall concerns a “loose harness [that] may not properly restrain the  
9 occupant, increasing the risk of injury in a crash.”<sup>26</sup>

10 50. As Nuna describes, debris that enters the area where the front harness  
11 adjuster button is located “may cause the teeth of the adjuster mechanism to no longer  
12 properly clamp onto the adjuster strap, resulting in the harness no longer remaining  
13 tight.”<sup>27</sup>

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27 <sup>25</sup> Recall Notice.

28 <sup>26</sup> Recall Notice.

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

1       51. Nuna highlights the Product's Defect on the Recall:<sup>28</sup>

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19       52. As any parent or caregiver can immediately see, this Defect renders the  
 20 Nuna Rava totally unsafe and worthless, as it fails to do the exact thing it was designed  
 21 to do: keep infants and children secure in the car.

22       53. Nuna's messaging concerning "debris" getting into the plastic cover is  
 23 particularly concerning because, as a manufacturer who specializes in making and  
 24 designing children's products, it should know there is a high likelihood of debris being  
 25 present around the car seats of infants and young children, who often track sand, dirt,  
 26 crumbs, or other messes into the car that may be small enough to be missed by even

28 *Id.*

1 the most observant of parents. Thus, it is entirely foreseeable that the Defect would  
 2 manifest.

3       54. This is hardly conjecture: Dr. Alisa Baer, a pediatrician and co-founder of  
 4 The Car Seat Lady, an advocacy organization devoted to preventing injuries in cars,  
 5 has noted publicly that “children are not known for their neatness,” and that “sand, dirt  
 6 or crumbs can get caught in “*any* car seat’s harness adjuster, not just the Nuna’s.”<sup>29</sup>

7       55. This would mean that reputable and experienced car seat manufacturers—  
 8 like Nuna holds itself out to be—would understand that a car seat for children must be  
 9 durable enough to handle the common and foreseeable messes children bring to a car  
 10 seat, including debris.

11       56. The Products fail their core mission under this common set of  
 12 circumstances, as when light debris falls into the area around the adjuster strap, the  
 13 Defect manifests and the harness cannot clamp securely onto the adjuster strap. And in  
 14 the event of a crash, the infant or child would not be securely fastened in the seat,  
 15 significantly increasing the risk of injury.

16       57. This Defect renders the Products unsafe and unsuitable for their intended  
 17 purpose, and increases the risk of injury in the event of a crash.

18 **Nuna’s Recall of the Products Is Wholly Inadequate**

19       58. Nuna’s subsequent Recall Notice is poorly designed, ineffective, and  
 20 inadequate for providing consumers with a meaningful remedy for purchasing the  
 21 defective Products. Further, implementing the Recall Notice constitutes an unfair and  
 22 deceptive trade practice.

23       59. Nuna offers a new seat pad, cleaning kit, and care instructions to ensure  
 24 the car seat’s harness adjuster is kept clean and working properly. These modifications  
 25 significantly diminish the Products’ value as “high-end,” premium, or luxury products.

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 28       29 <https://www.nbcnews.com/business/recall/nuna-baby-essentials-recalls-600000-rava-car-seats-due-harness-issue-rcna184990> (last accessed Feb. 5, 2025).

1       60. Moreover, the Recall process burdens consumers who are already living  
 2 busy lives caring for their children and are not trained nor experienced in designing  
 3 child products, unlike Defendant.

4       61. The Recall Notice is also inadequate for numerous reasons. First, it is  
 5 inadequate because ***Nuna failed to recall the entire Product and instead only advised***  
 6 its consumers to remove certain portions of it. By failing to recall the entire Product,  
 7 the Recall Notice allows and encourages consumers to continue to use a product with  
 8 the risk of severe injury.

9       62. Indeed, the Recall puts the burden of remediation on consumers—as  
 10 laypersons with no knowledge of the design of car seats—to alter the Product in a  
 11 manner to make it safe, if that is even possible. In doing so, Nuna shirks its  
 12 responsibility of remediating a Defect that it incorporated into the design of the Car  
 13 Seats.

14       63. Second, the ***Recall Notice because it states that, when the Defect***  
 15 ***manifests, consumers should immediately stop using the Product, but ultimately fails***  
 16 ***to provide a timely remedy.*** Indeed, Plaintiffs contend that the proposed remedy—of  
 17 providing a “cleaning kit” and updates to design to be installed by layperson  
 18 consumers—does not and cannot remediate the underlying dangerous Defect.

19       64. Third, the ***Recall Notice is wholly ineffective in providing consumers***  
 20 ***monetary remedy*** for purchasing the dangerously defective and misrepresented  
 21 Products. Consumers paid an average retail price of \$399.99 for the Products, but Nuna  
 22 has not provided consumers with a monetary remedy.

23       65. And, as noted above, Nuna informs consumers to immediately stop using  
 24 the Product whenever the Defect manifests because it creates a substantial safety risk.  
 25 But, of course, parents must still transport their children and will continue to need to  
 26 use a car seat. Thus, consumers are forced to—based on Nuna’s own warning—obtain  
 27 another car seat that will (unlike Nuna) provide safe restraint for their children in the  
 28 vehicle, thereby incurring further monetary damages for which Nuna is responsible.

1       66. Finally, and perhaps worst, if a consumer has experienced a manifestation  
2 of the Defect—that is, the harness on their Car Seat is not operating properly and  
3 unintendedly loosens—Nuna requires that consumers provide further proof of that fact.  
4 In other words, even when consumers are directly impacted by the Defect and the  
5 associated, serious safety risks—including potentially risking harm to a child during a  
6 crash—Nuna, through this Recall, leaves itself the option to review whether it will  
7 choose to provide further meaningful repair or replacement of the Car Seat. Put  
8 differently, Nuna can choose to deny *actual* remediation of the Defect, whether through  
9 more meaningful repair or replacement of the Car Seat. This ***makes the Recall illusory***  
10 and wholly inadequate.

11      67. According to Nuna, between July 16, 2016 and October 25, 2023, they  
12 have sold the Product to approximately 600,000 consumers who purchased the  
13 Products in reliance on Nuna’s representations, including the representations and  
14 omissions alleged herein, and which became part of the basis of their bargain with  
15 Defendant. Nuna was well aware that if it truthfully informed consumers of the dangers  
16 of using theProducts, it would significantly impact their sales.

17      68. Prior to the Recall, the Products were sold in luxury and premium-priced  
18 brick-and-mortar stores such as Nordstrom, Bloomingdale’s, Pottery Barn Kids,  
19 Neiman Marcus, Kidsland USA, and others. The Products were also sold online at  
20 retailer websites. The base retail pricing of the Products was approximately \$399.00 -  
21 \$550.00.

22      69. Nuna’s false and misleading marketing of these dangerous Products, and  
23 its knowing failure to disclose the grave risks of allowing children to use the Products,  
24 allowed Nuna to reap vast profits at the expense of ordinary consumers who  
25 erroneously believed their children were safe in Nuna’s “premium” car seat.

26      70. Every Product suffers from the uniform Defect, which, unknown to  
27 consumers but known to Nuna, exists at the point of purchase and poses an  
28 unreasonable safety hazard to children. As such, Plaintiff and all reasonable consumers

1 are victims of the unfair bargaining power between them and the Defendant based on  
 2 Nuna's superior industry knowledge.

3 **PLAINTIFFS' ALLEGATIONS**

4 **Plaintiff Prashmi Khanna**

5 71. In approximately August 2022, Plaintiff Khanna purchased a Nuna Rava  
 6 car seat model number CS05106 and manufactured on January 6, 2022, online from  
 7 Nordstrom.com, an authorized retailer.

8 72. Plaintiff Khanna's car seat is part of the Recall.

9 73. She purchased the car seat for her child to use.

10 74. Prior to her purchase, Plaintiff Khanna read and relied on Defendant's  
 11 advertising and marketing materials, including viewing representations that the Product  
 12 was known for its security and safety.

13 75. Plaintiff Khanna was not aware of the Defect in the Product, or the truth  
 14 (or lack thereof) of Nuna's representations regarding the Product and its safety, until  
 15 Nuna published the Recall Notice, over two years after Plaintiff Khanna initially  
 16 purchased the Product.

17 76. Notably, Plaintiff Khanna only happened to learn of the Recall. She never  
 18 received formal notice from Nuna of the Recall. Thus, had she not been fortunate  
 19 enough to happen to hear of this Recall, she likely would never have learned of the  
 20 Defect and inherent dangers of the Product and would likely still be using the Product—  
 21 and putting her children at serious risk.

22 77. Following her discovery of the Recall, Plaintiff Khanna completed the  
 23 online form for the Recall and learned that the offered remedy was a new seat pad,  
 24 cleaning kit, and care instructions.

25 78. Had Plaintiff Khanna understood the true nature of the Product at the time  
 26 of purchase, or had Plaintiff Khanna known the truth underneath Nuna's misleading  
 27 representations and omissions, she would not have purchased the Product, or else  
 28 would have paid substantially less for it.

1       79. The remedy Nuna has offered to Plaintiff Khanna through the Recall—  
 2 that is, providing a new seat pad, cleaning kit, and care instructions—is entirely  
 3 inadequate. The purported remedy offered by Nuna through the Recall does not  
 4 actually address the Defect or make the Product safe, and it certainly does not remedy  
 5 the false representations and omissions Nuna has made regarding the Product. It does  
 6 not make Plaintiff Khanna whole. The only remedy appropriate for Plaintiff Khanna  
 7 and for Class Members is a refund of the Product.

8       80. Moreover, to date, Plaintiff Khanna has not received the new seat pad,  
 9 cleaning kit, or care instructions.

10      81. As it stands, the purported solution to the defective Products offered by  
 11 Nuna to Plaintiff Khanna and the Class is insufficient and has diminished the value of  
 12 the Products.

13 **Plaintiff Fabiola Chapman**

14      82. In approximately February 2024, Plaintiff Chapman purchased two Nuna  
 15 Rava car seats, model number CS05103 and manufactured on November 9, 2023 and  
 16 October 10, 2023, online from Strolleria.com.

17      83. Plaintiff Chapman's car seats are part of the Recall.

18      84. She purchased the Products for her 1-year old child and her 2-year old  
 19 child to use.

20      85. Prior to her purchases, Plaintiff Chapman read and relied on Defendant's  
 21 advertising and marketing materials, including viewing representations that the Product  
 22 was known for its security and safety.

23      86. Plaintiff Chapman was not aware of the Defect in the Product, or the truth  
 24 (or lack thereof) of Nuna's representations regarding the Product and its safety, until  
 25 Nuna published the Recall Notice, nearly one year after Plaintiff Chapman initially  
 26 purchased the Product.

1       87. Notably, Plaintiff Chapman only happened to learn of the Recall. She  
2 never received formal notice from Nuna of the Recall. Thus, had she not been fortunate  
3 enough to happen to hear of this Recall, she likely would never have learned of the  
4 Defect and inherent dangers of the Product and would likely still be using the Product—  
5 and putting her children at serious risk.

6       88. Following her discovery of the Recall, Plaintiff Chapman contacted Nuna  
7 directly via phone and email. Nuna directed Plaintiff Chapman to the online form for  
8 the Recall and informed her that the offered remedy was a new seat pad, cleaning kit,  
9 and care instructions.

10      89. Fearing for her children's safety, Plaintiff Chapman stopped using the  
11 Products and began using her backup car seats.

12      90. Had Plaintiff Chapman understood the true nature of the Product at the  
13 time of purchase, or had Plaintiff Chapman known the truth underneath Nuna's  
14 misleading representations and omissions, she would not have purchased the Products,  
15 or else would have paid substantially less for them.

16      91. The remedy Nuna has offered to Plaintiff Chapman through the Recall—  
17 that is, providing a new seat pad, cleaning kit, and care instructions—is entirely  
18 inadequate. The purported remedy offered by Nuna through the Recall does not  
19 actually address the Defect or make the Product safe, and it certainly does not remedy  
20 the false representations and omissions Nuna has made regarding the Product. It does  
21 not make Plaintiff Chapman whole. The only remedy appropriate for Plaintiff  
22 Chapman and for Class Members is a refund of the Product.

23      92. Moreover, to date, Plaintiff Chapman has not received the new seat pad,  
24 cleaning kit, or care instructions.

25      93. As it stands, the purported solution to the defective Products offered by  
26 Nuna to Plaintiff Chapman and the Class is insufficient and has diminished the value  
27 of the Products.

28

1 **Plaintiff Tina Marie Barrales**

2       94. In approximately August 2022, Plaintiff Barrales purchased a Nuna Rava  
3 car seat, model number CS05105BAC and manufactured on November 25, 2021, from  
4 Nordstrom, an authorized retailer, in Huntington Park, California.

5       95. Plaintiff Barrales' car seat is part of the Recall.

6       96. She purchased the Product for her 1-year old child to use.

7       97. Prior to her purchase, Plaintiff Barrales read and relied on Defendant's  
8 advertising and marketing materials, including viewing representations that the Product  
9 was known for its security and safety.

10      98. For two weeks, Plaintiff Barrales attempted to use the Product with her  
11 younger child. However, she found the lower buckle to be very difficult to latch and  
12 unlatch; in order to properly secure her infant in the seat, she needed to keep the chest  
13 and lower buckle extremely tight, causing her baby to suffocate and cough in the seat.

14      99. When the straps were not so tight as to injure her child, Plaintiff Barrales  
15 observed that the lower buckle and chest straps seemed to come dislodged on their  
16 own.

17      100. After about two weeks, Plaintiff Barrales stopped using the Product and  
18 purchased a different car seat from a different car seat manufacturer.

19      101. Plaintiff Barrales was concerned that, if she returned the defective  
20 Product, another unsuspecting consumer may purchase it and put their child at risk.  
21 Thus, she instead chose not to return the Product and still has it in her possession,  
22 although she refuses to use it.

23      102. Plaintiff Barrales was not aware of the Defect in the Product, or the truth  
24 (or lack thereof) of Nuna's representations regarding the Product and its safety, until  
25 Nuna published the Recall Notice, over two years after Plaintiff Barrales initially  
26 purchased the Product.

27      103. Notably, Plaintiff Barrales only happened to learn of the Recall. She never  
28 received formal notice from Nuna of the Recall. Thus, had she not been fortunate

1 enough to happen to hear of this Recall, she likely would never have learned of the  
 2 Defect and inherent dangers of the Product and would likely still be using the Product—  
 3 and putting her children at serious risk.

4       104. Had Plaintiff Barrales understood the true nature of the Product at the time  
 5 of purchase, or had Plaintiff Barrales known the truth underneath Nuna's misleading  
 6 representations and omissions, she would not have purchased the Product, or else  
 7 would have paid substantially less for it.

8       105. The remedy Nuna has offered to Plaintiff Barrales through the Recall—  
 9 that is, providing a new seat pad, cleaning kit, and care instructions—is entirely  
 10 inadequate. The purported remedy offered by Nuna through the Recall does not  
 11 actually address the Defect or make the Product safe, and it certainly does not remedy  
 12 the false representations and omissions Nuna has made regarding the Product. It does  
 13 not make Plaintiff Barrales whole. The only remedy appropriate for Plaintiff Barrales  
 14 and for Class Members is a refund of the Product.

15       106. Moreover, to date, Plaintiff Barrales has not received the new seat pad,  
 16 cleaning kit, or care instructions.

17       107. As it stands, the purported solution to the defective Products offered by  
 18 Nuna to Plaintiff Barrales and the Class is insufficient and has diminished the value of  
 19 the Products.

20 **Plaintiff Tiffany Larry**

21       108. In approximately March 2022, Plaintiff Larry purchased a Nuna Rava car  
 22 seat, model number CS05103, manufactured on December 31, 2022, online from  
 23 potterybarnkids.com, an authorized retailer.

24       109. Plaintiff Larry's car seat is part of the Recall.

25       110. She purchased the Product for her 5-month old child.

26       111. Prior to her purchase, Plaintiff Larry read and relied on Defendant's  
 27 advertising and marketing materials, including viewing representations that the Product  
 28 was known for its security and safety.

1       112. In 2024, prior to the Recall, Plaintiff Larry noticed that the Product's  
2 harness straps were not functioning properly. Plaintiff Larry called and informed Nuna  
3 of the harness straps. Nuna did not offer a remedy at this time, and instead requested  
4 Plaintiff Larry send in a video of the harness straps.

5       113. Plaintiff Larry was not aware of the Defect in the Product, or the truth (or  
6 lack thereof) of Nuna's representations regarding the Product and its safety, until Nuna  
7 published the Recall Notice, over two years after Plaintiff Larry initially purchased the  
8 Product.

9       114. Notably, Plaintiff Larry only happened to learn of the Recall through  
10 social media and, eventually, through notice by a third-party, Pottery Barn Kids. She  
11 never received formal notice from Nuna of the Recall. Thus, had she not been fortunate  
12 enough to happen to hear of this Recall, she likely would never have learned of the  
13 Defect and inherent dangers of the Product and would likely still be using the Product  
14 without performing the new recommended Harness Function Test—and putting her  
15 child at serious risk.

16       115. Following discovery of the Recall, Plaintiff Larry contacted Nuna via  
17 phone. Nuna informed her that the offered remedy was a new seat pad, cleaning kit,  
18 and care instructions, but the cleaning kits were not currently available.

19       116. Had Plaintiff Larry understood the true nature of the Product at the time  
20 of purchase, or had Plaintiff Larry known the truth underneath Nuna's misleading  
21 representations and omissions, she would not have purchased the Product, or else  
22 would have paid substantially less for it.

23       117. The remedy Nuna has offered to Plaintiff Larry through the Recall—that  
24 is, providing a new seat pad, cleaning kit, and care instructions—is entirely inadequate.  
25 The purported remedy offered by Nuna through the Recall does not actually address  
26 the Defect or make the Product safe, and it certainly does not remedy the false  
27 representations and omissions Nuna has made regarding the Product. It does not make  
28

1 Plaintiff Larry whole. The only remedy appropriate for Plaintiff Larry and for Class  
 2 Members is a refund of the Product.

3 118. Moreover, to date, Plaintiff Larry has not received the new seat pad,  
 4 cleaning kit, or care instructions.

5 119. As it stands, the purported solution to the defective Products offered by  
 6 Nuna to Plaintiff Larry and the Class is insufficient and has diminished the value of the  
 7 Products.

8 **Plaintiff Alyna Smith**

9 120. In approximately August 2023, Plaintiff Smith purchased a Nuna Rava  
 10 car seat, model number CS05103 and manufactured on December 10, 2022, online  
 11 from bambibaby.com.

12 121. Plaintiff Smith's car seat is part of the Recall.

13 122. She purchased the Product for her child to use.

14 123. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff Smith registered the Product with Nuna.

15 124. Prior to her purchase, Plaintiff Smith read and relied on Defendant's  
 16 advertising and marketing materials, including viewing representations that the Product  
 17 was known for its security and safety.

18 125. Plaintiff Smith was not aware of the Defect in the Product, or the truth (or  
 19 lack thereof) of Nuna's representations regarding the Product and its safety, until Nuna  
 20 published the Recall Notice, over one year after Plaintiff Smith initially purchased the  
 21 Product.

22 126. Notably, Plaintiff Smith only happened to learn of the Recall. She never  
 23 received formal notice from Nuna of the Recall. Thus, had she not been fortunate  
 24 enough to happen to hear of this Recall, she likely would never have learned of the  
 25 Defect and inherent dangers of the Product and would likely still be using the Product—  
 26 and putting her child at serious risk.

27 127. Following her discovery of the Recall, Plaintiff Smith contacted Nuna  
 28 directly via email. Nuna directed Plaintiff Smith to the online form for the Recall and

1 informed her that the offered remedy was a new seat pad, cleaning kit, and care  
 2 instructions. Nuna informed her that if her Car Seat was not working correctly, she  
 3 must provide video evidence of that fact, but notably Nuna left open the possibility that  
 4 it could still deny further meaningful repair of the Defect or replacement of her Car  
 5 Seat following review of whatever further information Plaintiff Smith provided.

6 128. Had Plaintiff Smith understood the true nature of the Product at the time  
 7 of purchase, or had Plaintiff Smith known the truth underneath Nuna's misleading  
 8 representations and omissions, she would not have purchased the Product, or else  
 9 would have paid substantially less for it.

10 129. The remedy Nuna has offered to Plaintiff Smith through the Recall—that  
 11 is, providing a new seat pad, cleaning kit, and care instructions—is entirely inadequate.  
 12 The purported remedy offered by Nuna through the Recall does not actually address  
 13 the Defect or make the Product safe, and it certainly does not remedy the false  
 14 representations and omissions Nuna has made regarding the Product. It does not make  
 15 Plaintiff Smith whole. The only remedy appropriate for Plaintiff Smith and for Class  
 16 Members is a refund of the Product.

17 130. Moreover, to date, Plaintiff Smith has not received the new seat pad,  
 18 cleaning kit, or care instructions.

19 131. As it stands, the purported solution to the defective Products offered by  
 20 Nuna to Plaintiff Smith and the Class is insufficient and has diminished the value of  
 21 the Products.

## **TOLLING AND ESTOPPEL OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

### **Continuing Act Tolling**

22 132. Nuna has continuously marketed and sold the dangerous Products to  
 23 unsuspecting parents and caregivers. Nuna continuously represented that the Product  
 24 is safe and suitable for securing children and infants in the vehicle.

25 133. By continuously repeating these false representations and failing to  
 26 disclose that the Products are not safe or suitable for securing children and infants in a

1 vehicle, contain a uniform Defect, and expose infants and children to risk of serious  
 2 injury and death, Nuna engaged in a continuing wrong sufficient to render inapplicable  
 3 any statute of limitations that Nuna might seek to apply.

4       134. As the creator, designer, and manufacturer of the Product, Nuna has had  
 5 actual knowledge since at least 2016, that the Product is defectively designed and  
 6 exposes infants to great risk of serious injury and death.

7       135. Through rigorous testing of the Products, at a minimum, Nuna should  
 8 have had knowledge of the Defect in the Products.

9       136. And, at the absolute latest, Nuna’s knowledge is evidenced by the Recall  
 10 that was issued in December 2024.

11      137. But, upon information and belief, Nuna certainly had knowledge of the  
 12 Defect in the Products when it redesigned the Products to include a cloth cover over  
 13 the front harness adjuster button—the exact remedy being offered through the Recall—  
 14 in October 2023.<sup>30</sup> Indeed, given that this updated design began manufacture by  
 15 October 25, 2003, it is likely that Nuna had knowledge of the Defect well before that  
 16 when it considered design modifications, tested those updated designs, and prepared  
 17 for production of those designs.

18      138. Despite this knowledge, Nuna waited *over a year* before issuing a recall,  
 19 all while fully aware of the serious dangers caused by the Defect and the serious risks  
 20 use of the Products posed to infants and children.

21      139. Thus, at all relevant times, Nuna indisputably possessed continuous  
 22 knowledge of the material dangers posed by the Product, and yet Nuna knowingly  
 23 continued to allow the sale of the Product. Plaintiff’s and other Class Members’ claims  
 24 are not time barred.

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25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 <sup>30</sup> <https://nunababy.com/usa/recalls-raval> (last accessed Jan. 24, 2025) (indicating all  
 27 Products with a “fabric cover” over the front harness adjuster button, which was  
 28 included in designs manufactured after October 25, 2023, are “not affected” by the  
 Recall).

1       140. Moreover, even after the Recall was initiated, there is no evidence that  
 2 Nuna's Recall Notice has reached all owners of the Products. To date, some Plaintiffs  
 3 have *not* received notice of the Recall from Nuna.

4       141. Plaintiff and other Class Members could not have reasonably discovered  
 5 and could not have known of these facts, which until only recently has Nuna publicly  
 6 disclosed. Indeed, until it issued the Recall, Nuna has knowingly failed to disclose  
 7 material information regarding the existence of the Defect in the Products.  
 8 Accordingly, no potentially relevant statute of limitations should apply.

9 **Fraudulent Concealment Tolling**

10      142. Throughout the period relevant to this Action, Nuna concealed from and  
 11 failed to disclose vital information about the Defect described herein to Plaintiffs and  
 12 the other Class Members.

13      143. Nuna kept Plaintiffs and the other Class Members ignorant of vital  
 14 information essential to the pursuit of their claims. As a result, neither Plaintiffs nor  
 15 the other Class Members could have discovered the Defect, even upon reasonable  
 16 exercise of due diligence.

17      144. Further, Nuna created consumer confusion in its deficient Recall notice,  
 18 encouraging consumers to continue to use the dangerous Product after the consumer's  
 19 own inspection.

20      145. Nuna had a duty to disclose to Plaintiffs and the Class Members the true  
 21 quality and nature of the Products, including that the Products have a uniform  
 22 dangerous Defect, and that they pose safety concerns and are in fact dangerous.

23      146. This duty arose, among other things, from Nuna's representations and  
 24 omissions concerning the safety of the Products.

25      147. Throughout the Class Period, at all relevant times, Nuna has known that  
 26 the Products, which they designed, manufactured, selected materials for and sold,  
 27 contained the Defect resulting in failure in the Product's essential purpose, and serious  
 28 safety risks to infants and young children.

1       148. Nuna's actual knowledge of the serious safety concerns created by the use  
2 of the Products is evidenced by, among other things, Nuna's safety representations and  
3 omissions and the Recall issued in December 2024.

4       149. Despite Nuna's knowledge of the Defect and serious safety issues posed  
5 by the Products when used as intended, Nuna failed to disclose and concealed this  
6 material information from Plaintiffs and other Class Members, even though, at any  
7 point in time, they could have disclosed the Defect through an earlier recall, individual  
8 correspondence, media release, or by other means.

9       150. Instead, Nuna continued to market the Products as suitable for their  
10 intended purpose as a safe restraining device for infants and children for use in a  
11 vehicle, while refusing to acknowledge the existence of the Defect.

12       151. The purpose of Nuna's concealment of the dangers was to continue to  
13 profit from the sale of their popular, premium-branded Products and prevent Plaintiffs  
14 and other Class Members from seeking redress.

15       152. Plaintiffs and the other Class Members justifiably relied on Nuna to  
16 disclose the true nature of the Products they purchased and/or owned because that  
17 inherent Defect was not discoverable by Plaintiffs and the other Class Members  
18 through reasonable efforts.

19       153. Any applicable statute of limitations has been tolled by Nuna's  
20 knowledge, active concealment, and denial of the facts alleged herein, which is  
21 ongoing.

22 **Discovery Rule Tolling**

23       154. Plaintiffs and other Class Members could not have discovered through the  
24 exercise of reasonable diligence that their Product was defective within the time period  
25 of any applicable statutes of limitation.

26       155. Among other things, neither Plaintiffs nor the other Class Members knew  
27 or could have known that the Products contain the Defect.

156. There is no evidence that Plaintiffs were aware of the Products' dangerous Defect and safety risks until they learned of its existence through Nuna's Recall (for which many Plaintiffs and Class Members have still yet to formal notice). Nuna has concealed and misrepresented the dangerous Defect in the Products and the risks that were posed by that Defect.

157. Plaintiffs and other Class Members could not have reasonably discovered and could not have known of facts that would have caused a reasonable person to suspect, that Nuna knowingly failed to disclose material information within its knowledge about a dangerous Defect to consumers in the United States and elsewhere.

158. As such, no potentially relevant statute of limitations should be applied.

## Estoppel

159. Nuna was under a continuous duty to disclose to Plaintiffs and other Class Members the fact they knew about the dangerously defective nature of the Products.

160. Nuna knowingly, affirmatively, and actively concealed the true nature, quality, and character of the Products from Plaintiffs and Class Members.

161. Thus, Nuna is estopped from relying on any statutes of limitations in defense of this Action.

## **UNCONSCIONABILITY AND FAILURE OF ESSENTIAL PURPOSE OF THE EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

162. The express and implied warranties relating to the Products are collectively and individually the result of surprise and oppression and are so one-sided and overly harsh such that they are both procedurally and substantively unconscionable.

163. In addition, the Defendant's warranty fails of its essential purpose in that  
(1) the Defect exists at the time the Products leave the manufacturing facility and (2)  
Defendant fails to disclose its knowledge of the Defect when contacted by customers  
about the Products' failures.

## **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

164. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3), on behalf of herself and the members of the following proposed Class (the “Class” or the “California Class”):

During the fullest period allowed by law, all persons who purchased the Products in the State of California for personal use and not resale.

165. Specifically excluded from these definitions are: (1) Nuna, any entity in which Nuna has a controlling interest, and their legal representatives, officers, directors, employees, assigns and successors; (2) the Judge to whom this case is assigned and any member of the Judge's staff or immediate family; and (3) Class Counsel.

166. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend the Class definition as necessary, including but not limited to include additional products made by Nuna with the same Defect and/or other products manufactured by Nuna with the common Defect but bearing different brand names.

167. **Numerosity:** The Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the exact number of Class Members is presently unknown, it likely consists of at least thousands of people throughout the state of California, as 600,000 Products were reportedly sold. The number of Class Members can be determined by sales information and other records. Moreover, joinder of all potential Class Members is not practicable given their numbers and geographic diversity. The Class is readily identifiable from information and records in the possession of Defendant and its authorized distributors and retailers.

168. **Typicality:** The claims of the representative Plaintiffs are typical in that Plaintiffs, like all Class Members, purchased Products that were manufactured, marketed, advertised, distributed, and sold by Nuna. Plaintiffs, like all Class Members,

were damaged by Nuna's uniform misconduct in that, *inter alia*, they have incurred or will continue to incur damage as a result of overpaying for the Products that were manufactured with the Defect, which makes them unusable, inherently dangerous, and not fit for their intended use, and which are subject to an inadequate recall. Furthermore, the factual basis of Nuna's misconduct is common to all Class Members because it engaged in systematic fraudulent behavior that was deliberate, includes negligent misconduct, and results in the same injury to all Class Members. Plaintiffs are advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of themselves and all members of the Class they seek to represent.

169. **Commonality:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Members of the Class. These questions predominate over questions that may affect only individual Class Members because Nuna has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class. Such common legal or factual questions include, *inter alia*:

- a. Whether the Products are defective;
- b. Whether the Products are defectively designed and/or manufactured;
- c. Whether Nuna knew or should have known about the Defect in its Products prior to distributing and selling them to Plaintiffs and Class Members;
- d. Whether Nuna knew or should have known about the Defect in its Products after distributing and selling them to Plaintiffs and Class Members;
- e. Whether Nuna knew or should have known about the Defect in its Products prior to issuance of the Recall;
- f. Whether Nuna concealed from and/or failed to disclose to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Products contained a uniform Defect;
- g. Whether Nuna failed to adequately warn Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Products contained the Defect, were not safe or suitable for

- 1 children to ride in a moving vehicle, and could and have caused severe or  
2 fatal injury in the event of a crash;
- 3 h. Whether Nuna engaged in unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive trade  
4 practices by selling and/or marketing the Products containing the Defect;
- 5 i. Whether Nuna omitted or failed to disclose material information to  
6 Plaintiffs and Class Members regarding the Products;
- 7 j. Whether Nuna concealed from and/or failed to disclose to Plaintiffs and  
8 Class Members that the Products are not safe and not suitable for infant  
9 sleep;
- 10 k. Whether Nuna engaged in false or misleading advertising by selling,  
11 packaging, and/or marketing the Products;
- 12 l. Whether Nuna has violated consumer protection statutes;
- 13 m. Whether Nuna has been unjustly enriched;
- 14 n. Whether Nuna breached the implied warranty of merchantability;
- 15 o. Whether Nuna breached express warranties relating to the Products;
- 16 p. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members either paid a premium for the  
17 Products that they would not have paid but for their false representations  
18 or would not have purchased them at all;
- 19 q. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members have been injured by Nuna's  
20 misconduct, and the proper measure of their losses as a result of those  
21 injuries;
- 22 r. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to damages, including  
23 compensatory, exemplary, and statutory damages, and the amount and  
24 nature of such damages; and
- 25 s. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive,  
26 declaratory, or other equitable relief, including enjoining Nuna from  
27 selling and marketing the Products containing the Defect.

1       170. Nuna engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the legal  
 2 rights sought to be enforced by Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and other Class  
 3 Members. Similar or identical statutory violations, common law wrongs, business  
 4 practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions—if there are any—pale by  
 5 comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that  
 6 predominate in this action.

7       171. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect  
 8 the interests of Class Members. They have no interests antagonistic to those of Class  
 9 Members. Plaintiffs retained attorneys experienced in the prosecution of class actions,  
 10 including consumer products, product defects, misrepresentation, mislabeling, and  
 11 class actions, and Plaintiffs intend to prosecute this Action vigorously.

12       172. **Predominance and Superiority:** Plaintiffs and Class Members have all  
 13 suffered and will continue to suffer risk of harm and damages as a result of Nuna’s  
 14 unlawful and wrongful conduct. A class action is superior to other available methods  
 15 for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Absent a class action, Class  
 16 Members would likely find the cost of litigating their claims prohibitively high given  
 17 the average price point of the Products and would therefore have no effective remedy  
 18 at law. Because of the relatively small size of Class Members’ individual claims, it is  
 19 likely that few Class Members could afford to seek legal redress for Nuna’s  
 20 misconduct. Absent a class action, Class Members will continue to incur damages, and  
 21 Nuna’s misconduct will continue without remedy. Class treatment of common  
 22 questions of law and fact would also be a superior method to multiple individual actions  
 23 or piecemeal litigation in that class treatment will conserve the resources of the courts  
 24 and the litigants and will promote consistency and efficiency of adjudication.

25       173. The claims presented in this case predominate over any questions of law  
 26 or fact affecting individual Class Members

27       174. Plaintiffs know of no difficulty to be encountered in the maintenance of  
 28 this Action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

175. Nuna's failure to implement an adequate recall for the Products arises out of a common omission or failure to act, which has a uniform effect on Plaintiffs and all Class Members. Plaintiffs seek preliminary and permanent injunctive relief and equitable relief on behalf of the entire Class, on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, to require Nuna to stop its unlawful conduct.

176. Nuna implemented uniform procedures relating to the Recall, which resulted in uniform damage to Plaintiffs and Class Members. As a result, Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to each Class Member, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

177. Because Plaintiffs seek injunctive and corresponding declaratory and equitable relief for the entire Class, the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class Members, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Nuna.

## **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

## **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

## **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

178. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

179. Nuna is and was at all relevant times a merchant involved in the manufacturing, distributing, warranting, and/or selling of the Products.

180. Nuna provided Plaintiffs and Class Members with an express warranty (the “Limited Warranty”).

1       181. Nuna claims that it “purposely designed [its] high-quality product[] so that  
 2 [they] can grow with both your child and family.” Accordingly, “[Nuna’s] gear is  
 3 covered by a limited warranty, starting from the day it was purchased.”

4       182. The Limited Warranty provides that if Nuna’s product “shows a defect in  
 5 materials or workmanship during the warranty period,” the customer can request Nuna  
 6 to review a warranty claim. Customer’s must maintain proof of purchase, along with  
 7 the product’s model number and serial number to make a warranty claim. “If such a  
 8 defect is discovered during the warranty period, [Nuna] will, at [its] discretion, repair  
 9 or replace your product.”<sup>31</sup>

10      183. While Nuna provides the same Limited Warranty for its “gear” and other  
 11 products, it provides different warranty periods depending on the type of product. For  
 12 example, “Gear” receives a 2-year warranty starting from the date of purchase, and  
 13 “Infant car seats, bassinets and accessories” receive a 1-year warranty starting from the  
 14 date of purchase.<sup>32</sup> Nuna separately clarifies that “All of [its] gear] is covered by a 2-  
 15 year warranty, starting from the day it was purchased,” with the exception of “PIPA  
 16 infant car seats, [] bassinets, accessories, and spare parts.”<sup>33</sup>

17      184. Thus, the Products at issue (the Rava product line) were subject to a 2-  
 18 year Limited Warranty.

19      185. The Limited Warranty became part of the basis of the bargain between  
 20 Plaintiffs and Class Members and Nuna.

21      186. As explained above, the Limited Warranty fails of its essential purpose  
 22 because:

23           a.     the Defect exists at the time the Products leave Nuna’s control, and

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25      <sup>31</sup> <https://usasupport.nunababy.com/hc/en-us/articles/360045758132-Limited-Warranty> (last accessed Jan. 27, 2025).

26      <sup>32</sup> Warranty Card, available at <https://usasupport.nunababy.com/hc/en-us/articles/360045758132-Limited-Warranty> (last accessed Jan. 27, 2025).

27      <sup>33</sup> <https://usasupport.nunababy.com/hc/en-us/articles/360045761012-Product-Warranty-Period> (last accessed Jan. 27, 2025).

b. Nuna, despite its knowledge of the Defect and its knowledge that the Defect should be covered by the Limited Warranty, failed to disclose—either through misrepresentation or omission—the existence of the Defect at the point of sale (or following sale), including failing to disclose its knowledge of the Defect when contacted by consumers seeking to bring a claim under the Limited Warranty.

8       187. Additionally, the Limited Warranty was collectively and individually the  
9 result of surprise and was so one-sided and overly harsh such that it is both procedurally  
10 and substantively unconscionable.

11       188. Plaintiffs and Class Members notified Nuna of the breaches within a  
12 reasonable time and/or were not required to do so because affording Nuna a reasonable  
13 opportunity to cure its breach of written warranty would have been futile.

14        189. Plaintiffs and Class Members have complied with all obligations under  
15 the warranty, or otherwise have been excused from performance of said obligations as  
16 a result of Nuna's conduct described herein.

17       190. Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to legal and equitable relief  
18 against Nuna, including damages, consequential damages, specific performance,  
19 attorney fees, costs of suit, and other relief as appropriate.

## **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

## **Breach of the Implied Warranties**

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

23       191. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this  
24 cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained  
25 in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

26        192. Nuna is and was at all relevant times a merchant involved in the  
27 manufacturing, distributing, warranting, and/or selling of the Products.

1       193. The Products were and are, at all relevant times, a “good” within the  
2 relevant laws. Nuna knew or had reason to know of the specific use for which the  
3 Products, as goods, were purchased.

4       194. Nuna entered into agreements with retailers, suppliers, and/or contractors  
5 to sell its Product to be used by Plaintiffs and Class Members.

6       195. Nuna provided Plaintiffs and Class Members with implied warranties that  
7 the Product was merchantable and fit for the ordinary purposes for which the Product  
8 was used and sold and was not otherwise injurious to consumers, that the Product  
9 would pass without objection in the trade, be of fair and average quality, and conform  
10 to the promises and affirmations of fact made by Nuna in its Safety Representations  
11 and Omissions. These implied warranties became part of the basis of the bargain  
12 between Plaintiffs and Class Members and Nuna.

13       196. However, at the time of delivery, Nuna breached the implied warranties  
14 because the Product is not fit for its ordinary purpose of providing a reasonably safe  
15 product that is suitable for children because, *inter alia*, the Product contains the Defect  
16 rendering the Product unsafe and unsuitable for children, and unreasonably dangerous.  
17 Therefore, the Product is not fit for its particular purpose.

18       197. As alleged herein, Plaintiffs were forced to completely discontinue their  
19 use of the Product shortly after their purchase when the Defect was discovered and  
20 presented an ongoing, serious safety risk to children placed in the Product, which  
21 normally should provide safe, protective transport for children in a vehicle, but which  
22 cannot be provided due to the existence of the Defect.

23       198. The aforementioned problems associated with the Products constitute  
24 safety risks, such that the Product is not safe nor suitable for children, and therefore,  
25 there is a breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.

26       199. Moreover, due to the inadequate and unfair nature of the Recall, it is not  
27 required and would be futile for Plaintiffs to provide Nuna further opportunity to cure  
28 their breach.

1       200. Plaintiffs and Class Members have had sufficient direct dealings with  
2 either Nuna or one of their authorized retailers, representatives, and agents to establish  
3 privity of contract between Nuna, on the one hand, and Plaintiffs and each Class  
4 Member, on the other hand.

5       201. Privity is not required because Plaintiffs and each of the Class Members  
6 are the intended beneficiaries of Nuna's warranties and its sale through retailers. The  
7 retailers were not intended to be the ultimate consumers of the Products and have no  
8 rights under the warranties provided by Nuna. Nuna's warranties were designed for  
9 and intended to benefit the consumer only and Plaintiffs and Class Members were the  
10 intended beneficiaries of the Products.

11      202. More specifically, Nuna's manifest intent was that their warranties apply  
12 to Plaintiffs and Class Members as third-party beneficiaries. Likewise, it was  
13 reasonably foreseeable that Plaintiffs and Class Members would be the intended  
14 beneficiaries of the Products and the warranties.

15      203. Nuna impliedly warranted that the Product is safe, suitable for infant  
16 transport, of merchantable quality, and fit for its intended purpose. These implied  
17 warranties included, among other things: (i) a warranty that the Product manufactured,  
18 supplied, distributed, and/or sold by Nuna was safe and suitable for infant and children  
19 restraint and transport in a vehicle; (ii) a warranty that the Product would be fit for its  
20 intended use while the Product is being used; and (iii) a warranty that the Product would  
21 conform to all of the promises and affirmations of fact on the Product's label and online  
22 advertising.

23      204. Contrary to the applicable implied warranties, the Product, at the time of  
24 sale and thereafter, was and is not fit for its ordinary and intended purpose of providing  
25 Plaintiffs and Class Members with a reasonably reliable and safe child product. Instead,  
26 the Product contains a defective design and/or manufacture, as alleged herein. As a  
27 result of the Defect, the Product fails to conform with the promises or affirmations of  
28 fact on its label and online advertising.

1       205. Nuna failed to adequately warn Plaintiffs and Class Members that the  
2 Products contained the Defect, was not safe or suitable for children, and could cause  
3 severe or fatal injury in the event of a car crash.

4       206. Nuna breached the implied warranties because the Product was and is sold  
5 with the Defect, which prevents the Product from even the most basic degree of fitness  
6 for ordinary use as a reliable and safe child product.

7       207. Nuna's attempt to limit or disclaim any implied warranties is  
8 unconscionable and therefore unenforceable.

9       208. Plaintiffs' complete inability to use the Products for their intended  
10 purpose, resulting from the fact that the Products did not meet the most basic degree of  
11 fitness for providing a safe car seat for children, renders any attempts to limit or  
12 disclaim damages substantively unconscionable.

13       209. The limitations contained in the warranty are unconscionable and  
14 inadequate to protect Plaintiffs and Class Members. Plaintiffs and Class Members had  
15 no meaningful choice in determining the terms of which unreasonably favored Nuna,  
16 who had superior and exclusive knowledge of the Defect, which existed at the time of  
17 sale of the Products. A gross disparity in bargaining power existed between Nuna and  
18 Plaintiffs and the Class Members, and Nuna knew or should have known that the  
19 Products were defective at the time of sale and would fail before their useful life.

20       210. Plaintiffs' inability to view Nuna's purported disclaimers prior to their  
21 purchases, along with their inability to negotiate the terms or make a different choice  
22 at the time of their purchases, renders any disclaimers procedurally unconscionable.  
23 The unavailability of additional warranty coverage from Nuna further demonstrates the  
24 disclaimer of implied warranties is procedurally unconscionable.

25       211. Contrary to the applicable implied warranties, the Products, at the time of  
26 sale and thereafter, were not fit for their ordinary and intended purpose of providing a  
27 safe car seat for children. Instead, the Products suffered, and continue to suffer, from  
28 the Defect as alleged herein.

212. Nuna's failure to adequately repair or replace the dangerous Product caused the warranty to fail in its essential purpose.

213. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class Members suffered, and continue to suffer, financial damage and injury, and are entitled to all damages, in addition to costs, interest and fees, including attorneys' fees, as allowed by law.

## **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

## **Violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act**

15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.*

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

214. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

215. The Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (“MMWA”), 15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.*, imposes civil liability on any “warrantor” for failing to comply with any obligation under written and implied warranties. 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1).

216. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter under CAFA and can therefore assert alternative jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' MMWA claims.

217. The Products are “consumer products” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).

218. Plaintiffs and Class Members are “consumers” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

219. Nuna is a “warrantor” and “supplier” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4) and (5).

220. As detailed above, Nuna breached its warranty obligations by failing to provide a product that conformed to the promises and affirmations Nuna made about the Products, by failing to truthfully advertise and warrant that the Products were safe, free of defect, and fit for their intended purpose. The Defect in the Products existed at the time the Products left Nuna's control and Nuna failed to disclose the existence of

1 the Defect either prior to, at the point of, or following sale of the Products, including  
 2 when customers contacted Nuna to inquire about the Products' failures. Nuna's  
 3 conduct has rendered the warranties null and caused them to fail of their essential  
 4 purpose.

5       221. Nuna's breach of warranty deprived Plaintiffs and Class Members of the  
 6 benefit of their bargain.

7       222. The amount in controversy meets or exceeds the sum or value of \$50,000  
 8 (exclusive of interest and costs) computed on the basis of all claims to be determined  
 9 in this suit.

10      223. Further, pursuant to the provisions of 15 U.S.C. § 2310(e), Plaintiffs, on  
 11 behalf of themselves and Class Members, sent notice to Nuna on January 29, 2025 and  
 12 contemporaneously with the filing of this Class Action Complaint, to provide it with  
 13 reasonable opportunity to correct its business practices and cure its breach of warranties  
 14 under the MMWA.<sup>34</sup>

15      224. In addition, resorting to any sort of informal dispute settlement procedure  
 16 or affording Nuna another opportunity to cure its breach of warranty is unnecessary  
 17 and futile. Any remedies available through any informal dispute settlement procedure  
 18 would be inadequate under the circumstances, as Nuna has repeatedly misrepresented the  
 19 true quality and nature of the Products, and has indicated no desire to participate in  
 20 such a process at this time. Any requirement under the MMWA or otherwise that  
 21 Plaintiffs submit to any informal dispute settlement procedure or otherwise afford Nuna  
 22 reasonable opportunity to cure its breaches of warranty is excused and/or has been  
 23 satisfied.

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24  
 25  
 26<sup>34</sup> Plaintiffs Fabiola Chapman, Tina Marie Barrales, Tiffany Larry, and Alyna Smith  
 27 provided Nuna with notice of its breaches of the warranties (and regarding its violations  
 28 of the CLRA) on January 29, 2025. Plaintiff Prashmi Khanna provided Nuna with  
 notice of its breaches of the warranties (and regarding its violations of the CLRA)  
 contemporaneously with the filing of this Class Action Complaint.

225. As a direct and proximate result of Nuna's warranty breaches, Plaintiffs and Class Members sustained damages and other losses to be determined at trial. Nuna's conduct damaged Plaintiffs and Class Members, who are entitled to recover damages, specific performance, costs, attorneys' fees, and other appropriate relief.

## **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

## **Violation of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act**

## **Cal. Civ. Code § 1790, et seq.**

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

226. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

227. Plaintiffs and Class Members are “buyers” as that term is defined in California Civil Code § 1791(b).

228. The Products are “consumer goods” as that term is defined in California Civil Code § 1791(a).

229. At all relevant times, Nuna was the “manufacturer, distributor, warrantor and/or seller” of the Products within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1791.

230. Nuna provided Plaintiffs and Class Members with express warranties that cover “defect[s] in materials or workmanship during the warranty period.” If such a defect is discovered, Nuna warrants that it “will, at [its] discretion, repair or replace” the Product.

231. As detailed above, Nuna breached its warranty obligations by failing to provide a product that conformed to the promises and affirmations Nuna made about the Products, by failing to truthfully advertise and warrant that the Products were safe, free of defect, and fit for their intended purpose. The Defect in the Products existed at the time the Products left Nuna's control and Nuna failed to disclose the existence of the Defect either prior to, at the point of, or following sale of the Products, including when customers contacted Nuna to inquire about the Products' failures. Nuna's

conduct has rendered the warranties null and caused them to fail of their essential purpose.

232. Tesla's conduct as complained herein breached applicable warranties and violated the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act.

## **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

## Fraud

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

233. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

234. Nuna knew or should have known that the Product contains the dangerous Defect rendering the Product unsafe and unsuitable for children.

235. Nuna provided Plaintiffs and Class Members with false or misleading material information and failed to disclose material facts about the true nature of the Product, including but not limited to the fact the Product contains the dangerous Defect rendering the Product unsafe and unsuitable to serve its intended purpose as a child safety product, contrary to Nuna's misrepresentations.

236. Nuna promised consumers that the Product was fit for its intended purpose and that it was free of defects and that it was safe and suitable for infants and children for restraint in a moving vehicle through its safety representations and omissions.

237. Nuna had exclusive knowledge of the Product's Defect at the time of sale and at all other relevant times. Neither Plaintiffs nor Class Members, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, could have independently discovered the true nature of the Product prior to purchase.

238. Nuna had the capacity to, and did, deceive Plaintiffs and Class Members into believing they were purchasing a car seat that was safe and suitable for children.

239. Nuna undertook active and ongoing steps to conceal the presence of the Defect in the Product. Plaintiffs are not aware of anything in Nuna's advertising,

publicity, or marketing materials that disclosed the truth about the Product, despite Nuna's awareness of the Defect and the serious safety risks associated with the Defect.

240. The facts concealed and/or not disclosed by Nuna to Plaintiffs and Class Members are material facts in that a reasonable person would have considered fundamental in deciding whether to purchase the Product, or else to pay substantially less for the Product.

241. Nuna intentionally concealed and/or failed to disclose material facts for the purpose of inducing Plaintiffs and Class Members to act purchase the Product.

242. Plaintiffs and Class Members justifiably acted or relied upon the concealed and/or nondisclosed facts to their detriment, as evidenced by their purchases of the Product.

243. The misrepresentations and omissions made by Nuna, upon which Plaintiffs and Class Members reasonably and justifiably relied, were intended to induce and actually induced Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase the Product.

244. Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered a loss of money in an amount to be proven at trial as a result of Nuna's fraudulent concealment and nondisclosure because they would not have purchased the Product, or would not have purchased the Product for the price they did, if the true facts concerning the Product had been known.

245. Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to all relief the Court deems proper as a result of Nuna's actions described herein.

## **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

## **Negligent Misrepresentation**

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

246. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

247. Nuna had a duty to provide honest and accurate information to consumers so that its customers could make informed decisions on the substantial purchase of the Product.

248. Nuna misrepresented material facts regarding the Products to Plaintiffs and Class Members, including that the Products were safe, free of defect, and fit for their intended purpose.

249. Plaintiffs and Class Members considered the advertised high-quality and safety of the Product to be material and important when decided to purchase the Products. The Product's quality (including purportedly being free of defects) and safety are material to the average, reasonable consumer.

250. Nuna knew or reasonably should have known, that the average, reasonable consumer would be misled by Nuna's misleading and deceptive advertisements and statements, which falsely represent that the Products are safe, free of defects, and fit for their intended purpose of providing safe restraint to infants and children in a vehicle.

251. Plaintiffs and Class Members justifiably relied on Nuna's misrepresentations and omissions and were actually misled and deceived and were induced by Nuna to purchase the Products. Had Nuna truthfully advertised the true nature, quality, and character of the Products, Plaintiffs and Class Members would have either not purchased the Products, or else would have paid substantially less for them.

252. As a result of Nuna's conduct, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

## **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

## **Violation of the California Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”)**

**Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, et seq.**

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

253. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

1       254. Nuna is a “person” as that term is defined in California Civil Code §  
2 1761(c).

3       255. Plaintiffs and Class Members are “consumers” as that term is defined in  
4 California Civil Code § 1761(d).

5       256. Nuna engaged in unfair and deceptive acts in violation of the CLRA by  
6 the practices described above, and by knowingly and intentionally misleading (through  
7 statements and omissions) Plaintiffs and Class Members in a material way in the  
8 process of purchasing the Products by failing to disclose the existence of the Defect in  
9 the Products and by representing that the Products were safe and fit for their intended  
10 purpose of providing safe and secure restraint and transport of children in a vehicle.  
11 These acts and practices violate, at a minimum, the following sections of the CLRA:

12                   13       California Civil Code § 1770(a)(2): Misrepresenting the  
14 source, sponsorship, approval or certification of goods or  
15 services;

16                   17       California Civil Code § 1770(a)(5): Representing that goods  
18 or services have sponsorships, characteristics, uses, benefits  
19 or quantities which they do not have, or that a person has a  
20 sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation or connection which  
21 he or she does not have;

22                   23       California Civil Code § 1770(a)(7): Representing that goods  
24 or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or  
25 that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of  
26 another; and

27                   28       California Civil Code § 1770(a)(9): Advertising goods and  
29 services with the intent not to sell them as advertised.

30       257. Nuna’s unfair or deceptive acts or practices occurred repeatedly in Nuna’s  
31 trade or business and were capable of deceiving, and did deceive, a substantial portion  
32 of the purchasing public.  
33

1       258. Throughout the relevant period, Nuna knew or reasonably should have  
2 known that the Products included the Defect, which made them unsafe and unfit for  
3 their intended purpose.  
4

5       259. Nuna was under a duty to Plaintiffs and Class Members to disclose the  
6 true nature of the Products because:

- 7           a. Nuna was in a superior position to know the true state of facts about the  
8           Defect in the Products and the unsafe nature of the Products and their  
9           unfitness for their intended purpose;
- 10          b. Plaintiffs and Class Members could not reasonably have been expected  
11           to learn or discover the Defect or defective nature of the Products and  
12           thus that the Products were not in accordance with Nuna's  
13           representations;
- 14          c. Nuna knew that Plaintiffs and Class Members could not reasonably have  
15           been expected to learn or discover the true state of facts about the Defect  
16           or defective nature of the Products; and
- 17          d. Nuna actively concealed and failed to disclose the existence of the  
18           Defect in the Products to Plaintiffs and the Class.

19       260. Nuna knew or should have known about the existence of the Defect in the  
20 Products, including that the Defect rendered the Products unsafe. In failing to disclose  
21 the existence of the Defect in the Products, Nuna has knowingly and intentionally  
22 misrepresented material facts and breached its duty not to do so.

23       261. Plaintiffs and Class Members considered the advertised high-quality and  
24 safety of the Product to be material and important when decided to purchase the  
25

1 Products. The Product's quality (including purportedly being free of defects) and safety  
2 are material to the average, reasonable consumer.  
3

4       262. The misrepresented facts concerning the Products are also material  
5 because they concern central functions of the car seats (*e.g.*, the defect-free and safe  
6 quality of the car seat and its ability to provide safe and secure restraint and transport  
7 of children in a vehicle, including providing safe restraint during a potential crash).  
8

9       263. Had Nuna disclosed the existence of the Defect in the Products in its  
10 advertising and marketing, Plaintiffs and Class Members would have learned of the  
11 true nature of the Products and would have acted differently. Had Plaintiffs and Class  
12 Members known about the true state of facts of the Products, they either would not  
13 have purchased the Products, or else would have paid substantially less for them.  
14 Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members overpaid for their Products and did not  
15 receive the benefit of their bargain.  
16

17       264. Plaintiffs plausibly would have learned of the existence of the Defect and  
18 the true nature of the Products, had Nuna truthfully disclosed this information in its  
19 advertising and marketing. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members' injuries were  
20 proximately caused by Nuna's fraudulent and deceptive business practices.  
21

22       265. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782(a), Plaintiffs are providing Nuna  
23 with notice of its violations under the CLRA. Pursuant to California Civil Code §  
24 1782(d), following the thirty-day notice period, Plaintiffs will amend this Class Action  
25  
26  
27  
28

Complaint to seek damages in addition to the injunctive relief they now seek under the CLRA.<sup>35</sup>

266. Plaintiffs have attached their Declarations of Venue as Collective Exhibit B to this Class Action Complaint, establishing that this Action has been properly commenced in this District, because a significant portion of the relevant facts occurred in San Mateo County and other counties in the State of California. *See* Collective Exhibit B.

267. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780, Plaintiffs seek an order enjoining Nuna from the unlawful practices described above and a declaration that Nuna's conduct violated the CLRA.

268. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and Class Members, seek equitable relief as well as actual damages, punitive damages, and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### **Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”),**

**Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.**

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

269. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

<sup>35</sup> Plaintiffs Fabiola Chapman, Tina Marie Barrales, Tiffany Larry, and Alyna Smith provided Nuna with notice pursuant to the CLRA (and for breaches of the warranties) on January 29, 2025. Plaintiff Prashmi Khanna provided Nuna with notice pursuant to the CLRA (and for breaches of the warranties) contemporaneously with the filing of this Class Action Complaint.

1       270. The UCL prohibits acts of “unfair competition,” including any “unlawful, unfair or  
2 fraudulent business act or practice” and “unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.” Cal.  
3 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200

4       271. Nuna has engaged in “unfair competition” through its conduct, as  
5 described herein, including by failing to disclose the existence of the Defect in the  
6 Products; by misrepresenting the nature, quality, and character of the Products as safe,  
7 free of defect, and fit for their intended purpose; and by violating the CLRA, as  
8 described above and in Plaintiffs’ notice letter sent to Defendant concurrently with the  
9 filing of this Complaint.

10      272. All of Nuna’s conduct alleged herein, including its failures to disclose and  
11 its misrepresentations regarding the nature, quality, and character of the Products,  
12 occurred in the course of Nuna’s business and were part of a pattern or generalized  
13 course of illegal conduct.

14      273. Nuna’s conduct was fraudulent because Nuna failed to disclose the Defect  
15 associated with the Products. Specifically, Nuna failed to adequately warn Plaintiffs  
16 and Class Members that the Products contained the Defect, were not safe or suitable  
17 for children, and posed a risk of severe or fatal injury in the event of a crash.

18      274. Nuna’s conduct was unfair because it was specifically designed to and did  
19 induce Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase the Products.

20      275. Nuna’s conduct was deceptive because it was specifically designed to and  
21 did induce Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase the Products despite knowing that  
22 they contained the dangerous Defect.

23      276. Plaintiff and Class Members reasonably and justifiably relied on Nuna’s  
24 conduct alleged herein. Had Nuna disclosed the existence of the Defect in the Products  
25 in its advertising and marketing, Plaintiffs and Class Members would have learned of  
26 the true nature of the Products and would have acted differently. Had Plaintiffs and  
27 Class Members known about the true state of facts of the Products, they either would  
28 not have purchased the Products, or else would have paid substantially less for them.

1 Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members overpaid for their Products and did not  
 2 receive the benefit of their bargain.

3 277. Plaintiffs plausibly would have learned of the existence of the Defect and  
 4 the true nature of the Products, had Nuna truthfully disclosed this information in its  
 5 advertising and marketing. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members' injuries were  
 6 proximately caused by Nuna's fraudulent and deceptive business practices

7 278. Further, as a result of Nuna's conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have  
 8 suffered injury-in-fact, lost money, and potential damage to property, in that they have  
 9 incurred actual costs to repair and/or replace the Product upon manifestation or  
 10 discovery of the Defect.

11 279. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and Class Members, seek equitable  
 12 relief as well as actual damages, punitive damages, and attorneys' fees and costs

13 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

14 **Violation of the California False Advertisement Law ("FAL")**

15 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.***

16 **(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

17 280. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this  
 18 cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained  
 19 in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

20 281. The FAL states: ““It is unlawful for any . . . corporation . . . with intent  
 21 directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal property . . . to induce the public to  
 22 enter into any obligation relating thereto, to make or disseminate or cause to be made  
 23 or disseminated . . . from this state before the public in any state, in any newspaper or  
 24 other publication, or any advertising device, . . . or in any other manner or means  
 25 whatever, including over the Internet, any statement . . . which is untrue or misleading,  
 26 and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to  
 27 be untrue or misleading.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

1       282. All of Nuna's conduct alleged herein, including its failures to disclose and  
2 its misrepresentations regarding the nature, quality, and character of the Products,  
3 occurred in the course of Nuna's business, took place within the State of California,  
4 and constitute deceptive or false advertising in violation of the FAL.

5       283. Nuna marketed, advertised, labeled, and represented the Products as  
6 merchantable and fit for the ordinary purposes for which they were used and sold and  
7 were not otherwise injurious to consumers.

8       284. More specifically, Nuna misrepresented the true nature, quality, and  
9 character of the Products by failing to disclose the existence of the Defect and by  
10 misrepresenting that the Products were fit for their intended purpose of providing safe  
11 restraint to infants and children in a vehicle.

12       285. To the contrary, the Products contained the dangerous Defect at the time  
13 of purchase and no reasonable consumer would believe that, in light of the dangerous  
14 Defect, that the Products were merchantable or fit for the ordinary purpose for which  
15 they were used and sold or were not otherwise injurious to consumers, where Plaintiff  
16 and Class Members could not immediately identify the Defect.

17       286. At the time it made the misrepresentations, Nuna either knew or should  
18 have known about the existence of the Defect in the Products, which rendered them  
19 unsafe. Nuna concealed, omitted, and failed to disclose this information from Plaintiffs  
20 and Class Members.

21       287. Nuna has violated the FAL because the misrepresentations and omissions  
22 regarding the Products as set forth herein were material and likely to deceive a  
23 reasonable consumer.

24       288. The misrepresented facts concerning the Products were also material  
25 because they concern central functions of the Products—namely, that the Products are  
26 safe, free of defect, and capable of providing safe restraint to infants and children in a  
27 vehicle, including during a crash.

28

1       289. Plaintiffs have standing to pursue claims under the FAL as she reviewed  
2 and relied on Nuna's packaging, advertising, representations, and marketing materials  
3 regarding the Products when selecting and purchasing the Products. Plaintiffs and  
4 Class Members have suffered an injury in fact, including the losses of money or  
5 property, as a result of Nuna's unfair, unlawful, and/or deceptive practices.

6       290. In reliance on the statements made in Nuna's advertising and marketing  
7 materials and Nuna's omissions and concealment of material facts regarding the quality  
8 and use of the Products, Plaintiffs and Class Members purchased the Products.

9       291. Had Nuna disclosed the existence of the Defect in the Products in its  
10 advertising and marketing, Plaintiffs and Class Members would have learned of the  
11 true nature of the Products and would have acted differently. Had Plaintiffs and Class  
12 Members known about the true state of facts of the Products, they either would not  
13 have purchased the Products, or else would have paid substantially less for them.  
14 Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members overpaid for their Products and did not  
15 receive the benefit of their bargain.

16       292. As a direct and proximate result of Nuna's conduct as set forth herein,  
17 Nuna has obtained ill-gotten gains and/or profits, including but not limited to money  
18 from Plaintiffs and Class Members who paid for the Products, which contained the  
19 Defect.

20       293. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and Class Members, seek to enjoin  
21 further unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent acts or practices by Nuna, to obtain  
22 restitutionary disgorgement of all monies and revenues generated as a result of such  
23 practices, and all other relief allowed under California law.

24

25

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27 (continued on next page)

28

## **TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

## **Unjust Enrichment**

**(On behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class)**

294. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, bring this cause of action and hereby adopt and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

295. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit on Nuna by purchasing the Products.

296. Nuna has knowledge that this benefit was conferred upon it.

297. Nuna's unfair and unlawful conduct includes, among other things, designing, manufacturing, and selling the Products with the dangerous Defect as well as making false and misleading representations about the nature, quality and character of the Products as being safe and fit for their intended purpose of providing safe restraint to infants and children in a vehicle. Contrary to these representations, the Products pose an unreasonable risk of serious severe or fatal injury in the event of a crash.

298. Nuna omitted, concealed, and failed to disclose to consumers, including Plaintiffs and Class Members, that the Products pose serious safety risks to children, including that the Products are inherently defective; unreasonably dangerous; not fit to be used for their intended purpose; and contain a uniform Defect that renders the Products unsafe and unsuitable for children. Rather than disclose this information, Nuna marketed the Products as safe and fit for their intended purpose.

299. Nuna failed to adequately warn Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Products contained the Defect, were not a safe or suitable car seat for children, and could cause severe or fatal injury in the event of a crash.

300. Because of its wrongful acts and misrepresentations and omissions, Nuna charged a higher price for the Products than the Products' true value. Plaintiffs and Class Members purchased the Products without knowing the true nature, quality, and

1 character of the Products, which Nuna concealed and misrepresented. Accordingly,  
 2 Nuna obtained money which rightfully belongs to Plaintiffs and Class Members.

3 301. Nuna's acts and business practices offend the established public policy of  
 4 California, as there is no societal benefit from false advertising, only harm. While  
 5 Plaintiffs and Class Members were harmed at the time of purchase, Nuna was unjustly  
 6 enriched by their misrepresentations, false statements and/or material omissions.

7 302. Plaintiff and Class Memebrs were harmed when they purchased the  
 8 Products as a result of Nuna's misrepresentations, false statements, and/or material  
 9 omissions, as set forth herein. Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered an injury in  
 10 fact, including the losses of money or property, as a result of Nuna's unfair, unlawful,  
 11 and/or deceptive practices.

12 303. Nuna's conduct allows them to knowingly realize substantial revenues  
 13 from selling the Product at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Plaintiffs and Class  
 14 Members, and to Nuna's benefit and enrichment. Nuna's retention of these benefits  
 15 violates fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

16 304. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred significant financial benefits and  
 17 paid substantial compensation to Nuna for the Products, which were not as Nuna  
 18 represented them to be.

19 305. Nuna has been unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and Class  
 20 Members, and its retention of this benefit under the circumstances would be inequitable

21 306. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and Class Members, seek an order  
 22 requiring Nuna to make restitution to Plaintiffs and Class Members and be disgorged  
 23 of all profits arising out of the sale of the Products.

#### 24 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

25 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly  
 26 situated, respectfully requests that this Court:

27 a. Declare that this Action is a proper class action under Federal Rule of  
 28 Civil Procedure 23, certifying the proposed Class as requested herein,

designating Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and appointing the undersigned counsel as Class Counsel;

- b. Award all actual, general, special, incidental, statutory, and punitive damages to which Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled;
  - c. Award restitution and order disgorgement of all profits and unjust enrichment that Nuna obtained from Plaintiffs and Class Members as a result of Nuna's unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices;
  - d. Grant injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including enjoining Nuna from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein and issuing a state-of-the-art notice program for the wide dissemination of a factually accurate recall notice for the Products;
  - e. Award attorneys' fees and litigation costs to Plaintiffs and the Class Members;
  - f. Award both pre- and post-judgment interest on any monetary relief; and
  - g. Order such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

## **JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all claims in this Class Action Complaint so triable.

DATED: February 6, 2025

*/s/ William A. Ladnier*

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*\*Pro hac vice application forthcoming*